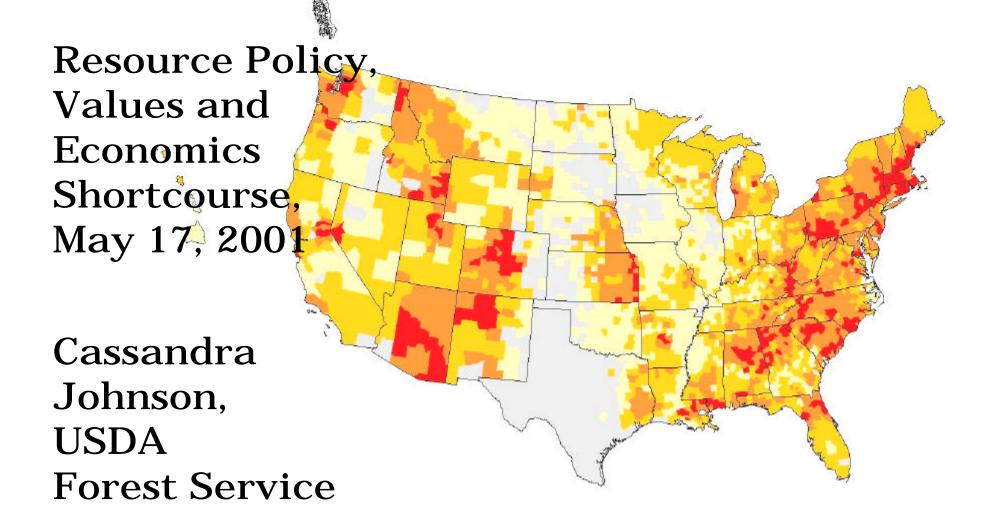
# Demographic Change and Natural Resources: Implications for resource managers



## The Changing American Society

- > About 1 million new immigrants per year
- Region of origin of foreign-born population in the United States

Region of Origin	1850	1900	1950	1970	1990
Canada and Europe	97%	98%	89%	67%	26%
Caribbean and Latin America	1	1	6	19	43
Asia	0	11	3	9	25
All others	2	0	2	5	6
Total foreign-born population (in millions)	2.2	10.3	10.4	9.6	19.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1975: Part 1: 1993).

Changing ethnicities by 2050:

Anglo Americans 76%→50%

**African Americans** 12% →15%

**Hispanic Americans** 9% →21%

Asian Americans 4% →11%

# A BASIC QUESTION: IS WILDERNESS STILL APPROPRIATE AND WANTED BY TODAY'S U. S. SOCIETY?

## NSRE 2000

- A sample of over 50,000 households, from the Keys to Arctic Wildlife Refuge
- Includes individuals 16 years or older
- Ties back to the first National Recreation Survey,
   Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in 1960
- Is the Nation's on-going recreation survey, the 8th
- Interagency sponsorship—USFS, NOAA, ERS, EPA, NPS, BLM.
- Others involved, National Scenic Byways Program, Heritage, Wilderness, Bicycle Safety, The Heinz Center
- State of the Art delivery—Internet, books and reports

## Public Views on Wilderness

- Nationally about 1/2 of American's 16+ report knowing about the NWPS
- Only 4.4% feel we have put too many acres into the NWPS:
  - Not enough, 52.6%
  - About right, 26.9%
  - Too much, 4.4%
  - Not sure, 15.4%

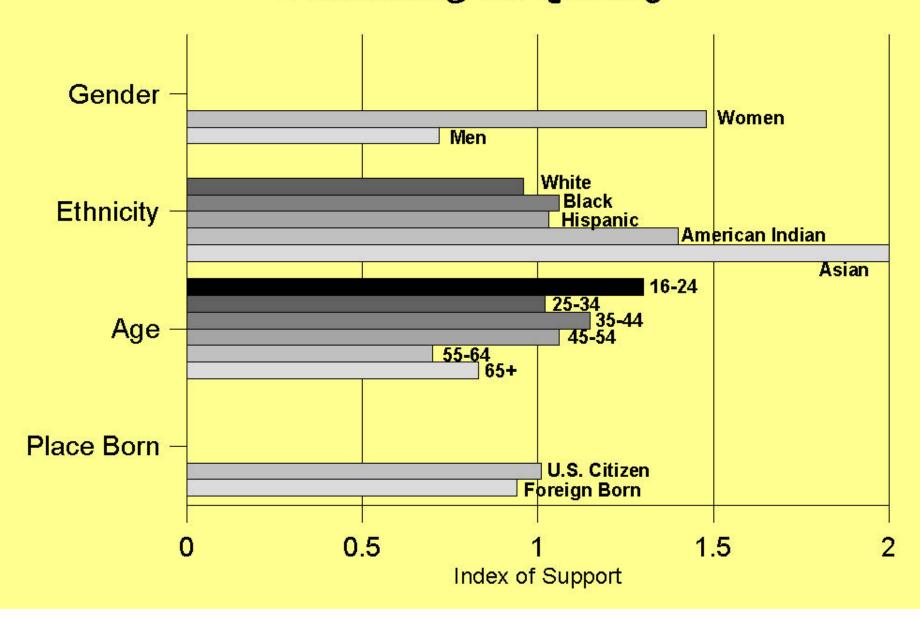
- > Protecting air quality
- > Protecting water quality
- > Protecting wildlife habitat
- > Protecting T&E species
- Legacy for future generations (By Majority Vote)

## Lowest 4 Values

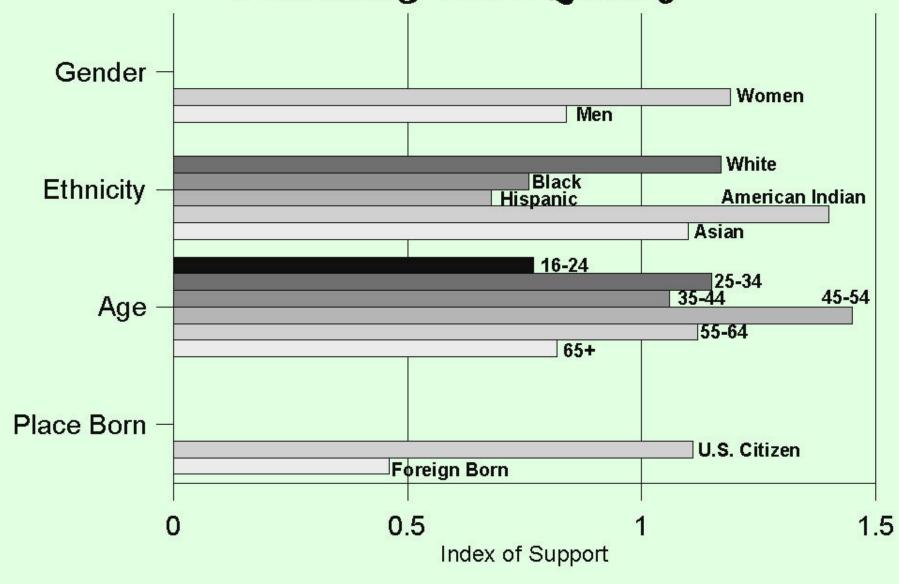
- Providing recreation opportunities
- Providing spiritual inspiration
- Using areas for scientific study
- Stimulate income for tourism industry

(All Ballots Counted)

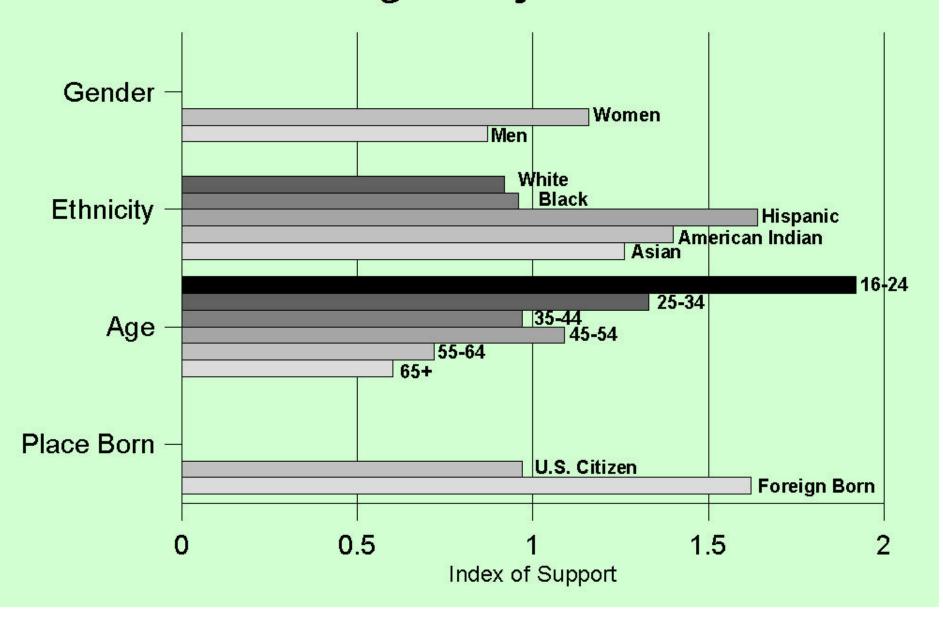
## The Most Important Benefits of Wilderness Protecting air quality



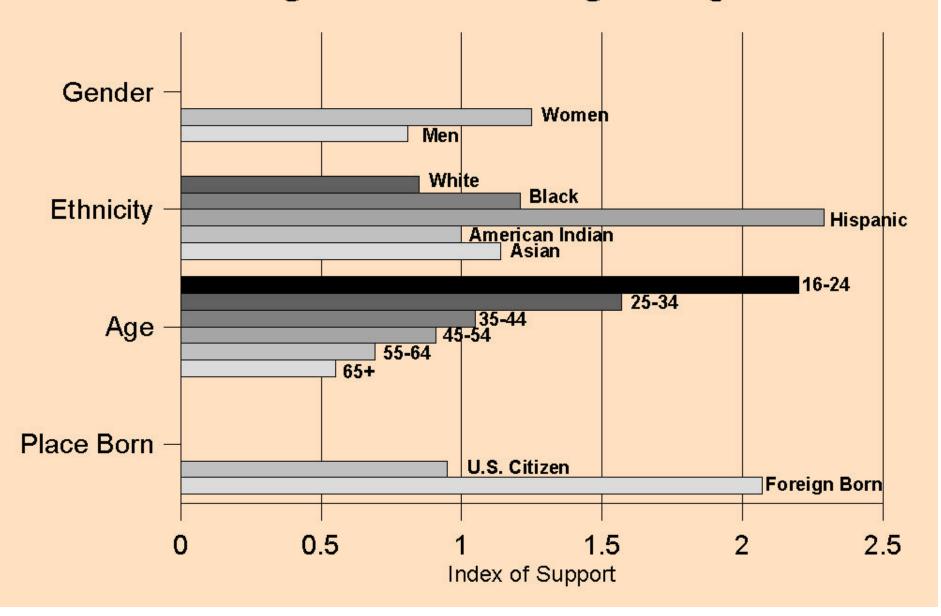




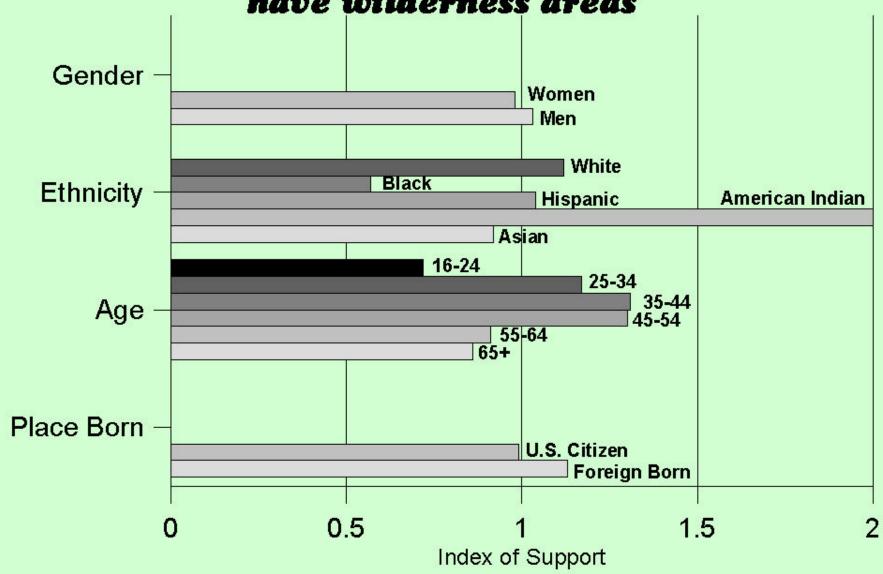
## The Most Important Benefits of Wilderness Protecting wildlife habitat



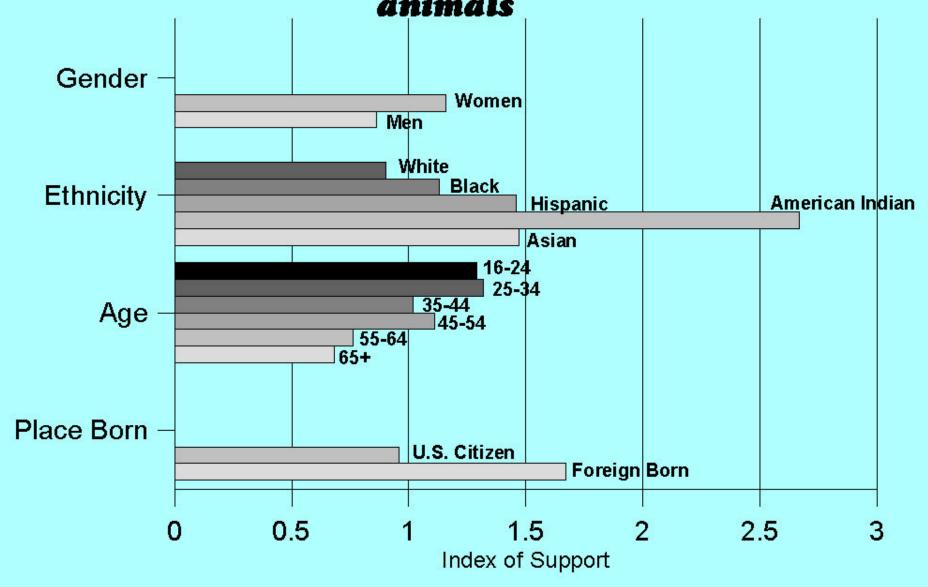
### The Most Important Benefits of Wilderness Protecting rare and endangered species



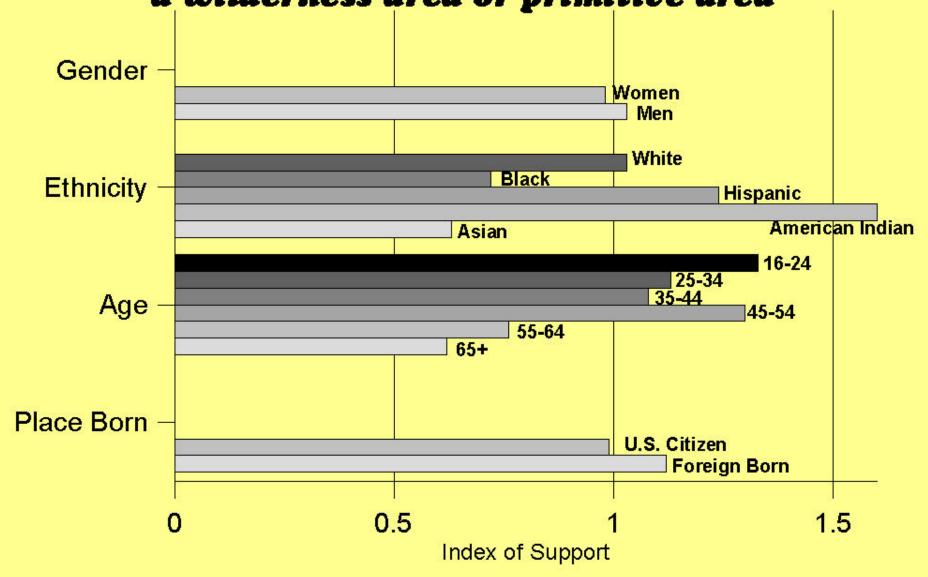




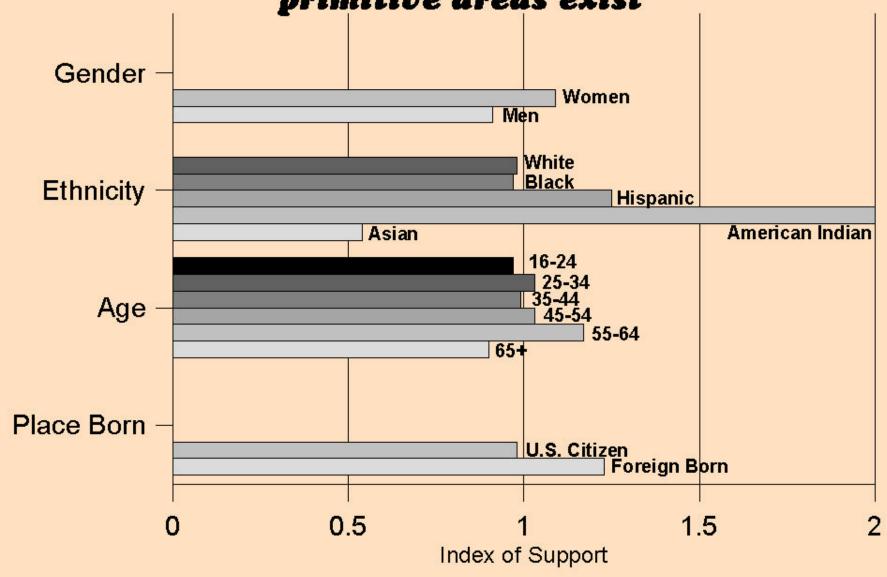




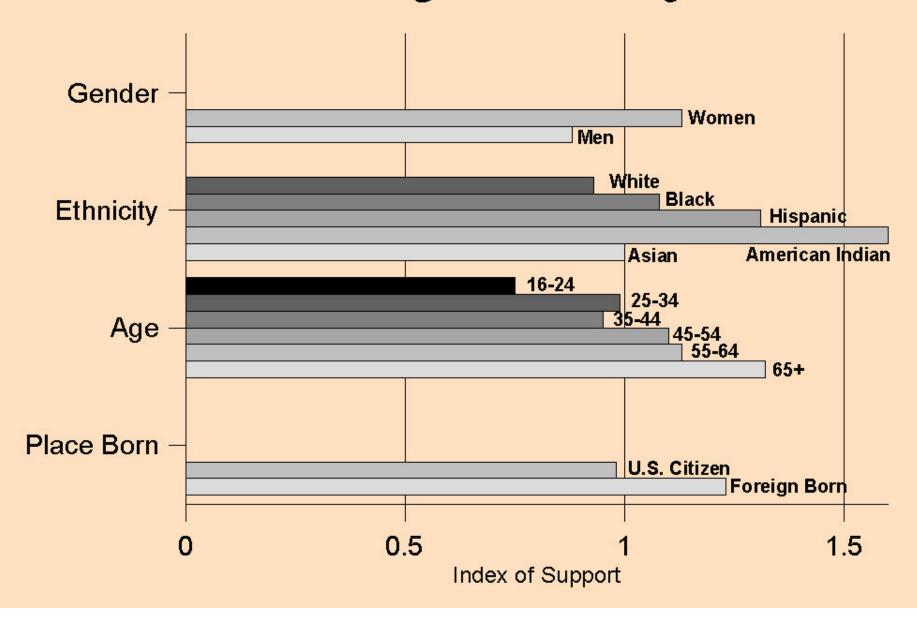
Knowing I will have future option to visit a wilderness area or primitive area



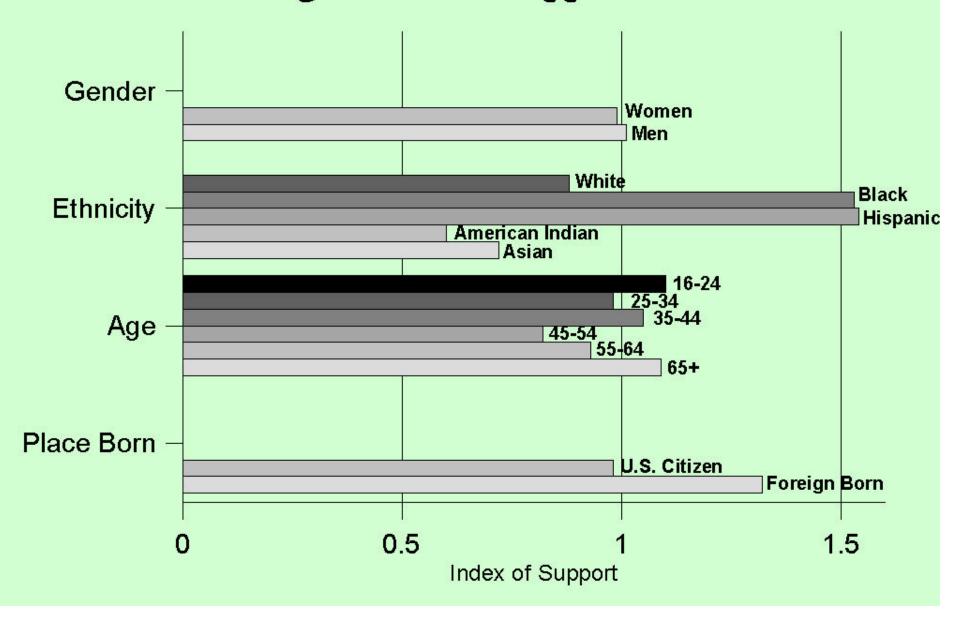
Just knowing that wilderness and primitive areas exist



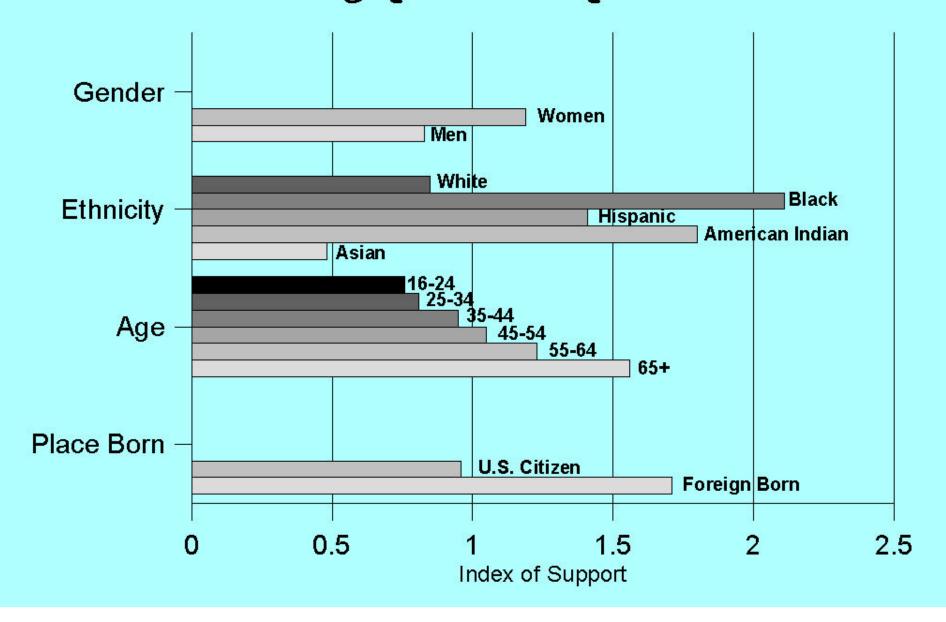
## The Most Important Benefits of Wilderness Providing scenic beauty

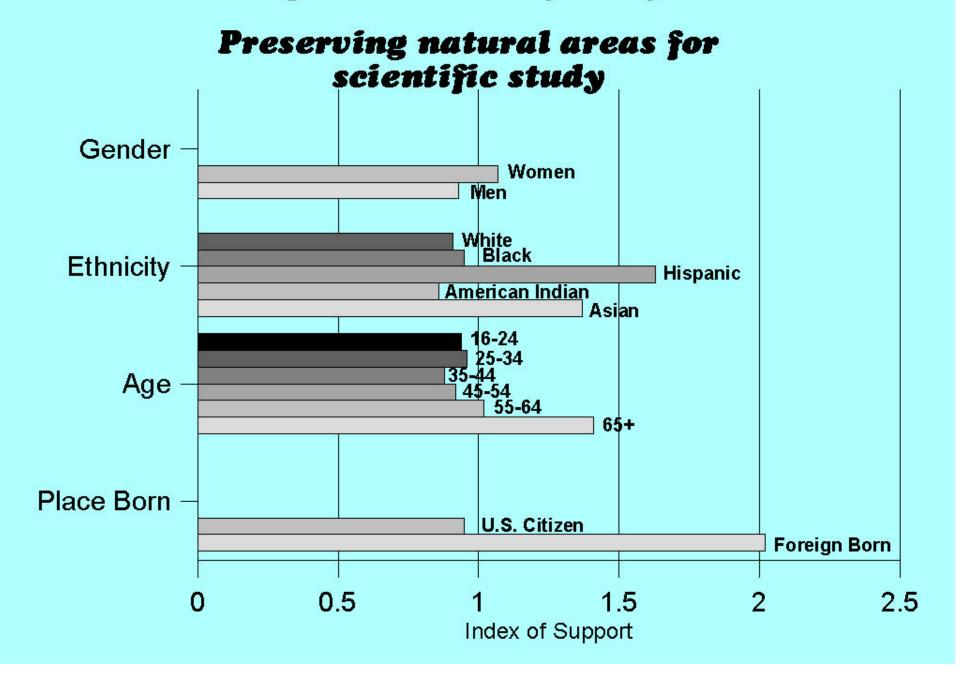


## The Most Important Benefits of Wilderness Providing recreation opportunities

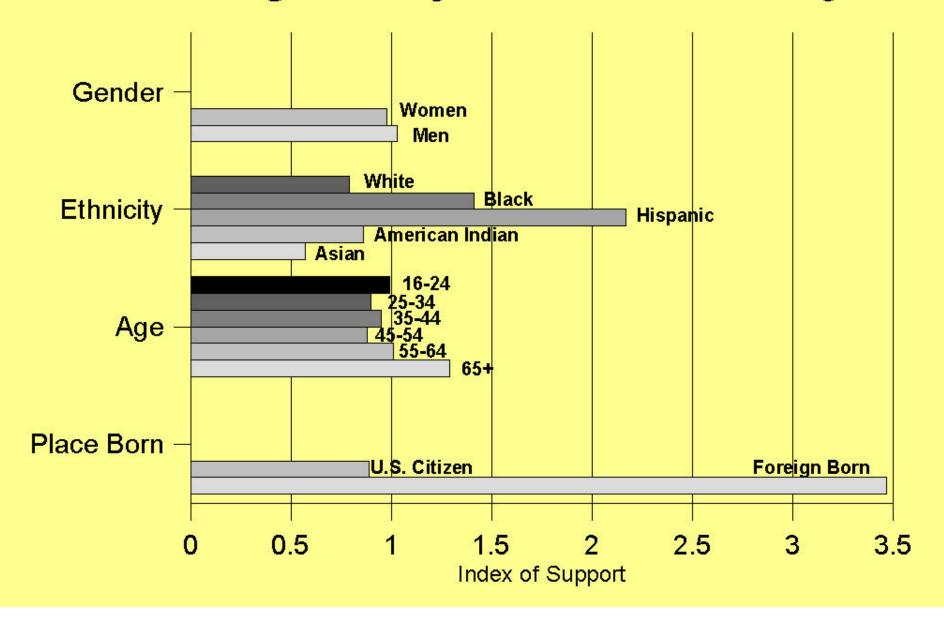


## The Most Important Benefits of Wilderness Providing spiritual inspiration





## The Most Important Benefits of Wilderness Providing income for the tourist industry

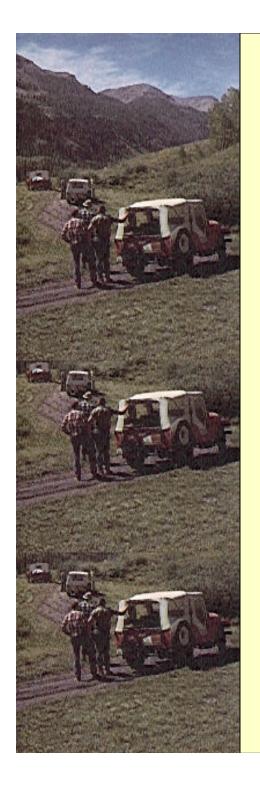


## Public Thoughts on Public Lands



# Public Land Management Objectives MOST Desired by the Public

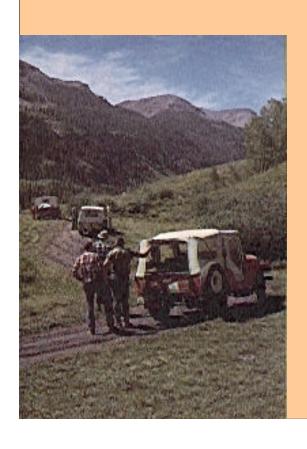
- Conserve and protect natural sources of water (91.4%)
- ❖ Better information for users, such as respect for wildlife and trail etiquette (87.2%)
- ❖ Protect natural ecosystems and wildlife habitats (86.0%)
- ❖ More use of volunteers for resource protection and improvement (85.6%)
- ❖ Better information for users about use impacts (81.1%)
- Consistent policy for guiding resource uses and management (76.0%)

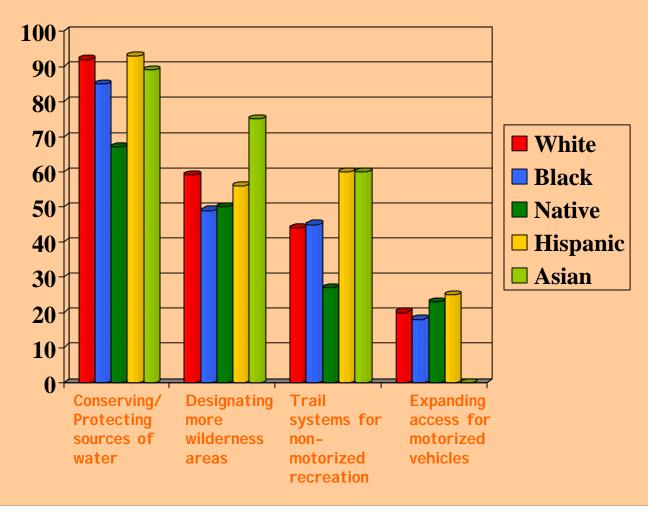


# Public Land Management Objectives <u>LEAST</u> Desired by the Public

- Develop more trails for motorized uses (28.9%)
- > Expand commercial recreation uses (28.2%)
- Make special use permits easier to get (27.3%)
- > Trade public lands for private lands to consolidate public holdings (22.1%)
- > Expand access to motorized vehicles (19.8%)
- Develop more paved roads (19.2%)

## COMPARING IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC LAND OBJECTIVES BETWEEN ETHNIC GROUPS





#### **Perceptions**

- American Indians showed greatest support for top 5 values, Hispanics greatest support for lowest 4 values
- Hispanics more likely to indicate Wilderness should exist for human-oriented "gratification" scientific study tourism \$\$ recreation
- Foreign-born more supportive of all wilderness values except air and water quality. Data would suggest strong support for wilderness among foreign-born.

## Wilderness Perceptions

Race/ethnicity	Wildlife Habitat	Spiritual Inspiration	Water Quality
White	87.1	54.5	93.3
	(4,020)	(3,929)	(4,031)
Hispanic	93.3	63.2	92.5
	(372)	(361)	(374)
Black	90.4	74.4	92.7
	(366)	(360)	(369)
American Indian	90.0	69.5	98.3
	(60)	(59)	(60)
Asian American	89.1	48.3	91.3
	(92)	(87)	(92)

## Wilderness Perceptions

Race/ethnicity	Plants and animals	Rare and endangered	Future generations
White	78.5	81.3	88.0
	(4,017)	(4,012)	(4,022)
Hispanic	88.9	93.0	86.5
	(370)	(372)	(363)
Black	85.0	88.8	78.0
	(366)	(365)	(368)
American Indian	93.3	88.3	88.3
	(60)	(60)	(60)
Asian American	85.0	83.9	84.6
	(93)	(93)	(91)

## **Proportion Visiting**

Race/ethnicity	Primitive Area	Wilderness
White	40.2	45.7
	(11,798)	(3,769)
Hispanic	29.2	18.8
	(990)	(361)
Black	20.3	17.5
	(1,049)	(355)
American Indian	49.8	40.7
	(991)	(54)
Asian American	32.4	25.3
	(992)	(87)

## Wilderness-Type Activities

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Race/ethnicity	Day hiking	Primitive camping	
White :	37.2	13.2	
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	(11,815)	(11,826)	
Hispanic	44.3	11.4	
	(990)	(992)	
Black	12.0	4.5	
	(1,051)	(1,051)	
American Indian	34.5	16.9	
Market Land	(206)	(207)	
Asian American	37.6	13.2	
	(242)	(242)	
	the country will be		

## Some Considerations...

#### **Behavior**

- ✓ Blacks and Hispanics less likely to visit Wilderness
- ✓ Blacks less likely to engage in wildland type activities

Important difference between environmental perception and environmental behavior

What accounts for gap in perception or concern and actual behavior?

This presentation will be made available along with other information of interest on our website.

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